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DELHI.

THEIR MAJESTIES
KING EMPEROR & QUEEN EMPRESS.

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On the happy occasion of their Majesties' Silver Jubilee
Biography of
HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR GEORGE V
and
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN EMPRESS MARY
By the grace of God
of
Great Britain, North Ireland and the British Dominions
beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith,
Emperor of India
and
QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Foreword by
The Hon'ble Sir David Muthiah Devadoss, Kt.,
B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law.,
sometime High Court Judge, Madras.,
Member of the Council of State.

With the profoundest veneration

by

H. R. Iyer, Delhi.

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ON THE HAPPY OCCASION OF THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER JUBILEE,

I have endeavoured to give a readable and intelligent account herein. There are many elaborate and voluminous books full of interest and many details have been written by experts. They are indispensable as books of reference. Since I understand that there is not as yet any small book which furnishes summaries of facts regarding Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress, I have ventured to produce this book so that more about our beloved Emperor and Empress may be known and thereby loyalty, devotion and veneration may take deep root.

If in this humble but honest attempt of mine I have succeeded even to some extent, my gratification knows no bounds.

This is dedicated with the profoundest veneration to Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress and the sale proceeds are donated to "Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund, India."

Author.

FOREWORD.

Indians are by nature loyal to their Sovereign and to most people in rural parts His Majesty the King Emperor is only an abstraction, to many he is Indra living far off and to many more he is Rama the just, wise and beneficent ruler. Their feelings of loyalty and devotion will become intense and grow into love and veneration if they are made to understand that he is thoroughly human, loves his subjects as his children, grieves with them in their griefs, rejoices with them in their joys, is present with them in spirit though not in body and in his own sphere strives always to promote their welfare and happiness. The laudable ambition of the author is to bring about such a result.

It is an ancient custom in India for the sovereign to give his faithful subjects at stated times 'Darsan'. Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress were graciously pleased to accord such 'Darsan' but that was nearly quarter of a century ago and it is but natural that the people should desire to have another 'Darsan' especially on the

occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of their accession to the Throne. But the vastness of the country makes it impossible for the grant of such a boon to all the people of the land even if Their Majesties are willing to undertake the trouble of a long voyage to India. It is humbly but earnestly hoped that this little book will, in a way, satisfy their longing by bringing before their mind's eye a vivid picture of what they have done and are doing for the good of this land.

The last quarter of a century has been one of steady progress in all directions. We have had the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms working for nearly fifteen years and British Parliament is now actually engaged in hammering out a constitutional Act. Great waterfalls have been harnessed to generate electricity. Vast irrigation works have been completed. Air has been conquered and distance has been annihilated and above all India enjoyed peace and tranquility when the whole of Europe was being convulsed by the most devastating war of modern times. Let us acknowledge with all sincerity and gratitude that we owe all the blessings we enjoy, in a great measure to the wise guidance of His Imperial

Majesty who, as Prince of Wales said on a memorable occasion :—

“I cannot help thinking from all what I have heard and seen that the task of governing India will be made easier if we, on our part, infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I will venture to predict that to such a sympathy there will be an ever-abundant and genuine response”.

Her Majesty the Queen Empress is equally solicitous about our welfare and happiness.

May the God of all Mercy bless Them with long life, health and happiness is the prayer of every Indian.

New Delhi. }
6th April, 1935. }

(Sd.) DAVID DEVADOSS,

CONTENTS.

Part I.	Early Life
Part II.	Marriage and up to accession to Throne.
Part III.	Reign.
Part IV.	Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund India. National Anthem.

“To Thee belongs the Rural Reign”

“Thy cities shall with commerce shine”

“All Thine shall be subject main”

“And every shore it circles Thine”

By the grace of God, Their Majesties the King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary attain the 25th anniversary of their accession *on Monday the 6th May, 1935*. The accession of the King to the Throne (British Sovereigns) is in pursuance and by virtue of the settlement and Act of 1701. When a monarch completes a reign of 25 years, the Silver Jubilee is celebrated. Similarly, on completion of the 50th year of the rule the “Golden Jubilee” is performed. The “Diamond Jubilee” is attained on the 60th anniversary of the reign.

During the reign of Queen Victoria, India was brought directly under the Queen and Parliament in 1858 on the abolition of the East India Company after the great Indian Mutiny of 1857.

Our glorious Queen Victoria, Queen Empress, had been the only British sovereign who completed her long, happy and benevolent reign and on 22nd June 1897, her Diamond Jubilee was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of land and water with such enthusiasm and willing pleasure that its memory is still in the mind of every Indian subject also. Ruler of the mightiest Empire in the World, directing the destinies of millions of subjects, Queen Victoria fulfilled the sacred trust and was rewarded with the thankfulness and love of her subjects with peace and plenty reigning throughout the Empire.

The area of the British Empire is over 13,355,000 square miles, more than $1/5$ of the earth's surface, and there is a population of 475,000,000.

In January 1901 King Edward VII was proclaimed King Emperor after Queen Victoria had breathed her last on 22nd January 1901. King Edward's Coronation Durbar was held at Delhi on 9th January 1903. He is known as the peace-maker. His reign extended only for a period of nearly ten years.

(George Frederick Ernest Albert) George the fifth is the second son of King Emperor Edward VII

and Queen Empress Alexandra. He was born at Marlborough House in London on 3rd June 1865. His elder brother, Prince Albert Victor, was two years his senior. Mr. John Neale Dalton, the then Curate of Sandringham was the tutor to both the brothers. He was four years and his elder brother six, when they started study.

In 1877 when he was 12 years old, he became a Naval Cadet on the "Britannia" at Spithead along with his elder brother Prince Albert and they passed through the ordinary curriculum. Two years later, in 1879, he and his brother joined H.M.S. 'Bacchante' whose commander was Capt. Lord Charles Scott. They made a voyage to the West Indies during the course of which both the Princes were rated "Midshipmen". The two Princes returned home in 1880. After a rest for a month, they returned to the same ship, and a prolonged cruise in H. M. S. "Bacchante" was made in the course of which they visited South America, South Africa, Australia, the Fiji Islands, Japan, Ceylon, Egypt, Palestine and Greece.

A detailed narrative of this voyage has been published in 1886 under the name and style of "The Cruise of H. M. S. Bacchante". This has been

compiled from the several letters, jottings, diaries and notebooks of both the Princes. They returned Home after the completion of this tour.

Then both the Princes separated.

Prince George remained in the Navy. He was appointed to H. M. S. "Canada" under Captain Durrand, and while serving in her, Prince George was promoted Sub-Lieutenant. The North American and West Indian stations were covered during his voyage in this ship. He then returned home and after a holiday entered the Naval College at Greenwich. In 1885 the Prince was promoted Lieutenant on his passing through the Gunnery and Torpedo Schools. In 1886 he was appointed to H. M. S. "Alexandra", where he spent three years. Subsequently he joined the Flagship of the Channel Squadron, H. M. S. "Northumberland". In the same year he was placed in command of Torpedo Boat No. 79 for the naval manœuvres. In 1890 the Gunboat H M.S. "Thrush" was placed under the Prince's command for service in the North American and West Indian stations.

After promotion as Commander he commissioned H.M.S. "Melampus" in 1891. His elder brother,

Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Clarence, unfortunately breathed his last in 1892. Owing to the above and since his duties as eventual heir to the Crown precluded him from devoting himself exclusively to the Navy, he had to relinquish the command of H.M.S. "Melampus".

He was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney in 1892.

In 1893 he was promoted Captain, in 1901 Rear-Admiral, and Vice-Admiral in 1903.

No wonder he was known as the "Sailor Prince".

Queen Marry, Empress of India, was born on 27th May 1867 at Kensington Palace, London.

After two months the Archbishop of Canterbury baptised her. The sponsors who were present at the ceremony were the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and King Emperor Edward VII, then Prince of Wales.

She was named " Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Claudina Agnes." She is the first and only daughter of Francis, Duke of Teck, and Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck (daughter of the first Duke of Cambridge).

Her mother was a woman of strong character, religious and very charitable, so much so that her name is affectionately remembered. When she was a year old, her mother wrote as follows :—

“She really is as sweet and engaging a child as you can wish to see, full of life and fun and as playful as a kitten. With the deepest blue eyes imaginable, quantities of of fair hair and tiny rose-bud of a mouth and a most perfect figure, in a word a model of a baby. You must amiably overlook a mother’s fond conceit in her child when reading the foregoing passage which doubtless is overdrawn though I must say May wins all hearts by her bright face and smile and petty endearing ways. She is wonderfully forward for her age.”

The early life of Princess was spent at “White Lodge”, Richmond near London. The parents of Queen Mary took good care to keep the child free from gaiety and excitement and kept her quite healthy. A governess was appointed at “White Lodge” to teach the Princess, also a Chaplain gave her lessons twice a week.

She along with her brothers was now and then sent with the Chaplain to visit poor families so that the trials and needs of the poor might be understood. She was taught needlework and other useful arts. An English paper stated at the time :—

“ Princess Mary is distinctly a clever girl from the intellectual point of view. She plays the harp and the piano and plays them well. Italian, French, German and English are all alike to her. She can converse fluently in either one or the other language.”

Princess Mary lived on the continent for two years from her 16th to 18th year and acquired a taste for art. It is no wonder then that Queen Mary has been visiting in later years all the good exhibitions of pictures in London and elsewhere. When she was 19 years old, which was in 1886, she made her entry into society. In the Spring of the same year she was present at State functions such as the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibitions by the late Queen Victoria. She used to read a chapter of the Bible every morning and this she strictly adhered to. Since she has visited the poorest parts of London, she knows the difficulties and lives of the

poor people. who always cheered at the sight of "Princess May." On the 3rd May 1893, the glad-some tidings that the Princess May was betrothed to the son of the heir-apparent, was received by one and all with joy and rejoicing.

On the 4th July 1893, Princess May proceeded from her home at Richmond accompanied by her parents, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, to Buckingham Palace where she took up her residence. After two days she became Victoria May, Duchess of York. The solemn marriage between Prince George and Princess May took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace in the august presence of late Queen Empress, Victoria, King Emperor Edward VII and Queen Empress Alexandra (then the Prince and Princess of Wales) and the relations of the Royal Bride and Bridegroom at midday the 6th July 1893.

The ceremony was witnessed amongst others by representatives of the Royal Houses of Europe, many Indian Rulers, Ambassadors, Peers and Peeresses and members of several branches of national life and industry.

The wedding gown worn by the Royal Bride was of silver and white brocade, the design of roses,

shamrock and thistles being on a silver ground. The veil worn belonged to her mother who used the same for her wedding.

The newly married pair drove to Buckingham Palace with Queen Victoria amidst the ringing of all the bells in London and joyful cheers of the crowds in front of Buckingham Palace and throughout the route.

Both the Prince and Princess with Queen Victoria stood on the balcony at Buckingham Palace for 20 minutes bowing to the multitude collected. On either side of Queen Victoria sat the Royal couple for their wedding breakfast, when Queen Victoria proposed their health.

Queen Empress Mary, is a second cousin to His Majesty the King Emperor George V. The honeymoon was spent at York Cottage, Sandringham, Norfolk, and to this place our King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary have always been deeply attached.

On 23rd June 1894 a son was born, Edward David, who is the present Prince of Wales.

A genealogical table going back to King James the first is given overleaf:—

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF HIS MAJESTY.

James I

Elizabeth, Electress of Palestine.

Sophia, M. Elector of Hanover.

George I 1714—1727.

George II 1727—1760.

Frederick, Prince of Wales.

George III 1760—1820

George IV 1820—30

William IV 1830—37

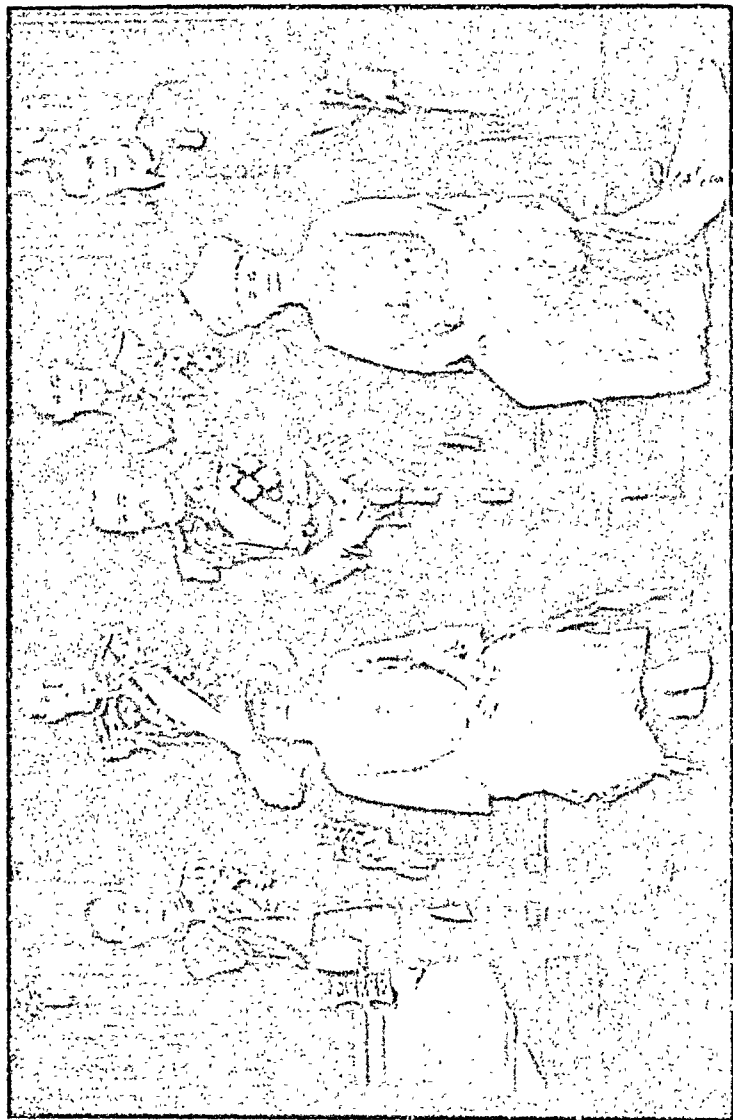
Edward, Duke of Kent

Queen Victoria. 1837—1901

Princess Victoria.	H.M. Edward VII 1901—1910	Princess Alice.	Princess Alfred.	Princess Helena.	Princess Louise	Princess of Connaught	Duke of Albany	Princess Beatrice
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Prince Albert Victor.	H.M. George V 1910	Louise Victoria.	Princess Victoria.	Princess Maud	Prince Alexander	Prince John Charles
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Princes of Wales. (Edward Albert) (born) 3-6-1894	Duke of York (Frederick Arthur) 14-12-1895	Victoria Alexandra. 25.4-1897	Duke of Gloucester (Henry William) 31-3-1900	Duke of Kent (George) 20.12-1902	Princess John no more 12-7-1905
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(Popular Press, Delhi.) ROYAL FAMILY.

In 1899, addressing the boys on a Training Ship while he was Duke of York our King Emperor said:

“I think I am entitled, from a personal experience of 20 years at Sea, to impress upon you three simple qualities, which I am sure, if conscientiously acted up to, will go a long way towards ensuring your success. The qualities to which I refer are truthfulness, obedience, and zeal. Truthfulness will give those placed under you confidence in you, obedience will give those placed over you confidence in you. And although I have mentioned zeal last, it is by no means the least important, for without zeal, no sailor can ever be worth his salt.”

In 1901 the Prince and Princess went to Australia to open the 1st Commonwealth Parliament. The voyage was made on the “Ophir”. The Prince and Princess thoroughly enjoyed the voyage. The Prince took a great interest in the working of the ship and acquainted himself with the sailors and stokers. On one occasion he descended into the stokehold and himself handled a shovel. On 2nd

May, 1901 they reached Melbourne where they received a great welcome. One week of festivities preceded the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament. The King's Proclamation to the Senate was read at noon the 9th May, 1901. Then the Prince delivered the speech from the Throne. At an inspection of the boys of the six largest Schools at Melbourne His Royal Highness said in a speech to the boys:—

“Do your best in whatever work you may be called upon to perform. Be loyal, 'yes, be loyal to your parents, to your King and to God”.

They visited all the Australian States, then New Zealand, where the Prince was presented by the original inhabitants, the Maories, with the Huia Feather, the symbol of their chieftainship.

Tasmania was the next place of their visit and a right royal welcome was given there to them.

Afterwards they went to Mauritius and from there to Durban in South Africa. Though the Boer War was then going on, Their Royal Highnesses were warmly welcomed.

All the native Chiefs of those parts presented addresses to which suitable replies were given by the Prince.

A splendid reception was given at 'Cape Town where the children presented two Basuto ponies to Their Royal Highnesses. On their departure from South Africa the Prince sent a message to say that his earnest hope was to see peace restored soon throughout the land and contentment reigning.

The place of their next visit was Canada where preparations had been made on a grand scale to receive the Royal visitors. On the plains of Abraham, where Wolfe died when Canada passed from the French to the British, 5,000 troops were reviewed. Thence they visited Ottawa, Vancouver, Toronto. The falls of Niagara they saw and made a steamer trip on the St. Lawrence River. The last place they visited was Halifax in New Brunswick. On 25th October 1901 the return voyage commenced. On the 10th December His Royal Highness delivered the famous speech when they were entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall, London, urging the country to "wake up" in order to maintain and strengthen her commercial position. At Sandringham, Norfolk,

he turned to farming. He loves an outdoor life and country recreation.

He is one of the best shots in the world. He has not only shot partridges and deer in Scotland, but also turkey buzzards in the Argentine, wild duck in Japan, kangaroo in Australia, pheasants and snipe in China, deer and buffalo in Ceylon, tigers in India and big game in Canada. About his marksmanship, the 'Times' of November 26, 1909 says :

“In his marvellous overhead shooting on Wednesday His Royal Highness achieved the remarkable feat of having four dead birds sixty yards high. Changing his gun and firing the right and left barrels he again killed; before the 1st bird was 10 yards from the ground he had changed his gun, fired and killed. The total bag was 150 pheasants.”

In 1905 the Prince and Princess of Wales started on a tour to India. 9,000 miles of territory of British India and Burma was covered during this trip. They visited some of the States. The enthusiasm of the Indians in giving a right royal welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales was

tremendous and wherever they went they were most warmly received. At Gwalior the Prince bagged a tiger, panther and other game. He visited a famine relief camp and gave a day's pay to each of the 6,000 men who were working there. The Honorary Degree of a Doctor of Law was conferred on him by the University of Calcutta.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga gave a lac of rupees for charities when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Calcutta. The Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to India came into contact with almost every phase of the infinite variety of Indian scenery and society.

Landing in Bombay, the gateway of India, they passed Central India to northernmost parts where they looked out towards the snows of Afghanistan and in the Khyber Pass, they received tribute of sheep and honey from the wild tribesmen there. They spent Christmas with Maharaja Scindia and proceeded to Calcutta halting at Lucknow. Thence they spent a joyous week in Burma crossing the Bay of Bengal and returned to Madras for a tour in South India visiting Mysore and Hyderabad.

A new Hospital called after the Prince of Wales was opened at Calcutta and a large sum the Prince

presented to the Calcutta College. On 17th May, 1906, on his return to England he spoke as follows :

“ I have realized the patience, the simplicity of life, the loyal devotion and the religious spirit which characterize the Indian people. I know also the faith in the absolute justice and integrity of our rule. I cannot help thinking, from all that I have heard and seen that the task of governing India will be made easier if we, on our part, infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I will venture to predict that to such a sympathy there will be an ever abundant and genuine response. And may we not also hope for still further measure of trust and confidence in our earnest desire and efforts to promote the well being and to further the best interests of every class.”

In conclusion, His Royal Highness said :—

“ I would strongly suggest to those who are interested in the great questions which surround India today, to go there and learn as much as possible by personal observation on the spot.

I cannot but think that every Briton who treads the soil of India is assisting towards better understanding with the Mother Country, helping to break down prejudice, to dispel apprehension, and to foster sympathy and brotherhood. Thus he will not only strengthen the old ties, but create new ones, and so, please God, secure a better understanding and closer union of hearts between the Mother Country and her Indian Empire."

Queen Mary was the first Princess of Wales to set foot on Indian soil. The "Renown" reached Bombay on 9-11-1905 and returned from Karachi 19-3-1906.

She visited hospitals for women, schools for girls and at Hyderabad laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Zenana Hospital. At private parties she met the ladies of India and was touched by the affectionate welcome given to her. On that occasion, at Bombay Town Hall Her Royal Highness said :—

"I thank you all very warmly for your kind and graceful greetings. I know the feelings which have prompted you to present this address to me You have

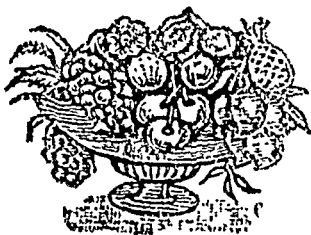
certainly succeeded in making my first impression of India bright, happy and hopeful. My chief object in this tour is to see as much as possible of my Indian sisters for I believe the more I see of the reality of your lives the more I shall admire and esteem the high qualities for which the Indian woman is renowned. If my first impression, so charming and so powerful, becomes fixed as I travel through India, then to me the words of your address, I shall carry home agreeable memories and the sympathy which will bring us into a closer bond of mutual esteem, regard, and goodwill."

The Prince and Princess greatly enjoyed their stay at the Madras and the Princess delightfully remarked that the 'Renown' had to lie off at Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon whereas it entered the Madras harbour without difficulty. The Princess' kindness was always in evidence. At Lucknow she visited the Station Hospital and presented each patient with a bunch of flowers. At Mussorie she purchased a few sticks from a very poor man. At Gwalior she presided over a Christmas function that greatly

delighted the children who were fortunate enough to share the beautiful gifts which the Princess brought from England and presented to them. It has been said on that occasion about the Princess :—

“Her eyes glistened with kindness and her heart was overcharged with a mother’s love that made the shyest bold and the most timid brave.”

In November 1908, to mark the 50th anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown, a Royal Proclamation was issued.



On the 22nd June, 1911, the King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary were crowned at Westminster Abbey, London with the greatest pomp and splendour. After the ceremony of the Crowning was over, the youthful Prince of Wales made homage to them after taking off his coronet and kneeling before his Royal father declared the following :—

“ I do become your liege man and life and limb
and of earthly worship ; faith and truth
and I will bear unto you to live and die
against all manner of folks. So help me
God.”

On the 11th November 1911, the King Emperor and Queen Empress left London on their Eastern voyage. This was the first time after the 12th century when the English Sovereign set out for distant lands, H. M. S. “ Medina ” carried Their Majesties to India, and the “ Maloja ” was chartered for the use of special Durbar guests. Port Said was the first break in the journey. The Turkish Ruler sent his son with the following message :—

“Charged to present my salutation and good wishes to your Majesties as a token of my heartfelt friendship and the sentiments I entertain for your Majesties and for England’s greatness.”

To which the King Emperor replied trusting :

“that the good and friendly relations between our two countries may endure.”

At Aden Their Majesties halted and a splendid reception was given to them there.

Bombay, the gateway of India, gave a right Royal welcome to Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress, on their arrival on 4th December 1911. Several addresses were presented and appropriate replies were given by His Majesty.

In reply to the address given by the Bombay Municipality under the leadership of Sir Pherozesha Mehta, H. M. the King Emperor replied as follows :—

“You have rightly said that I am no stranger among you and I can heartily respond that I feel myself no stranger in your beautiful City. Six years ago I arrived indeed as a

newcomer, but the recollection of your cordial and sympathetic greeting is still fresh in my memory. The wonderful aspect disclosed by the approach of your shores, the first glimpse of the palms, rising as it were from the bosom of the sea, have not been forgotten, and have lost none of their fascination for me. From Bombay I set forth in 1905 encouraged by your affectionate welcome, to traverse at any rate a part of this vast country and to strive to gain some knowledge of its people. Such knowledge as I acquired could not but deepen my sympathy with all races and creeds, and when through the lamented death of my beloved father I was called to the Throne of my ancestors one of my first and most earnest desire was to revisit my good subjects in India.

It is with feelings of no common emotion that I find myself here again today with the Queen Empress at my side and that desire fulfilled. And I come into a heart full of gratitude that the anxiety due to threatening scarcity in certain areas of the

Presidency has, thanks to favourable and opportune rains, been happily dispelled and there is every prospect of your land being blessed with a good spring harvest.

Your eloquent address has recalled to me that Bombay was once the dowry of a British Queen. As such Humphery Cook took it over 250 years ago, a mere fishing village. You, gentlemen and your forerunners, have made it a jewel of the British Crown.

I see again with joy the rich setting of its beautiful and stately buildings; I note also the less conspicuous but also more profitable improvements lately effected; but above all I recognise with pride your efforts to heighten what must always be the supreme lustre of such a jewel as this, the peace, happiness and prosperity of all classes of the citizens. From my heart I thank you for the generous reception accorded to the Queen Empress and myself today. We earnestly pray God's blessing may rest upon our Indian Empire and that peace and prosperity may be ever vouchsafed to its people."

About the orderliness and enthusiasm, shown, it has been said :—

“...the placid stream of human beings rolled calmly on. This confidence was justified, for a more decent and orderly or a better behaved crowd never assembled in any city of the world. It will always stand out as one of the most vivid and impressive memories on the day of the coming of the King Emperor and Queen Empress.”

It gives untold pleasure when one reads the spirit of the welcome accorded to Their Majesties at Bombay :—

“ May India's Emperor George live long and enjoy prosperity in company with the Queen Empress Mary. Your brilliance shines in all places where sun's rays penetrate like Indra. May your position remain as firm as Meru Mountain. Bow your heads to India's King George and Queen Mary. Friends, let us enjoy the happy pleasure a blessed occasion has come. May your journey be successful and may all calamities pass away. Let

your triumph spread more and more every time in the world.

May you be triumphant on your Throne ”

Their Majesties entrained from Bombay and it was at Selimgarh Bastion, Delhi, where they alighted. His Excellency Lord Hardinge and Her Excellency Lady Hardinge received Their Majesties and conducted them to the Reception Pavilion. A salute of 101 guns boomed out from the Delhi Fort which announced the arrival of Their Majesties in the centre city of the Indian Empire.

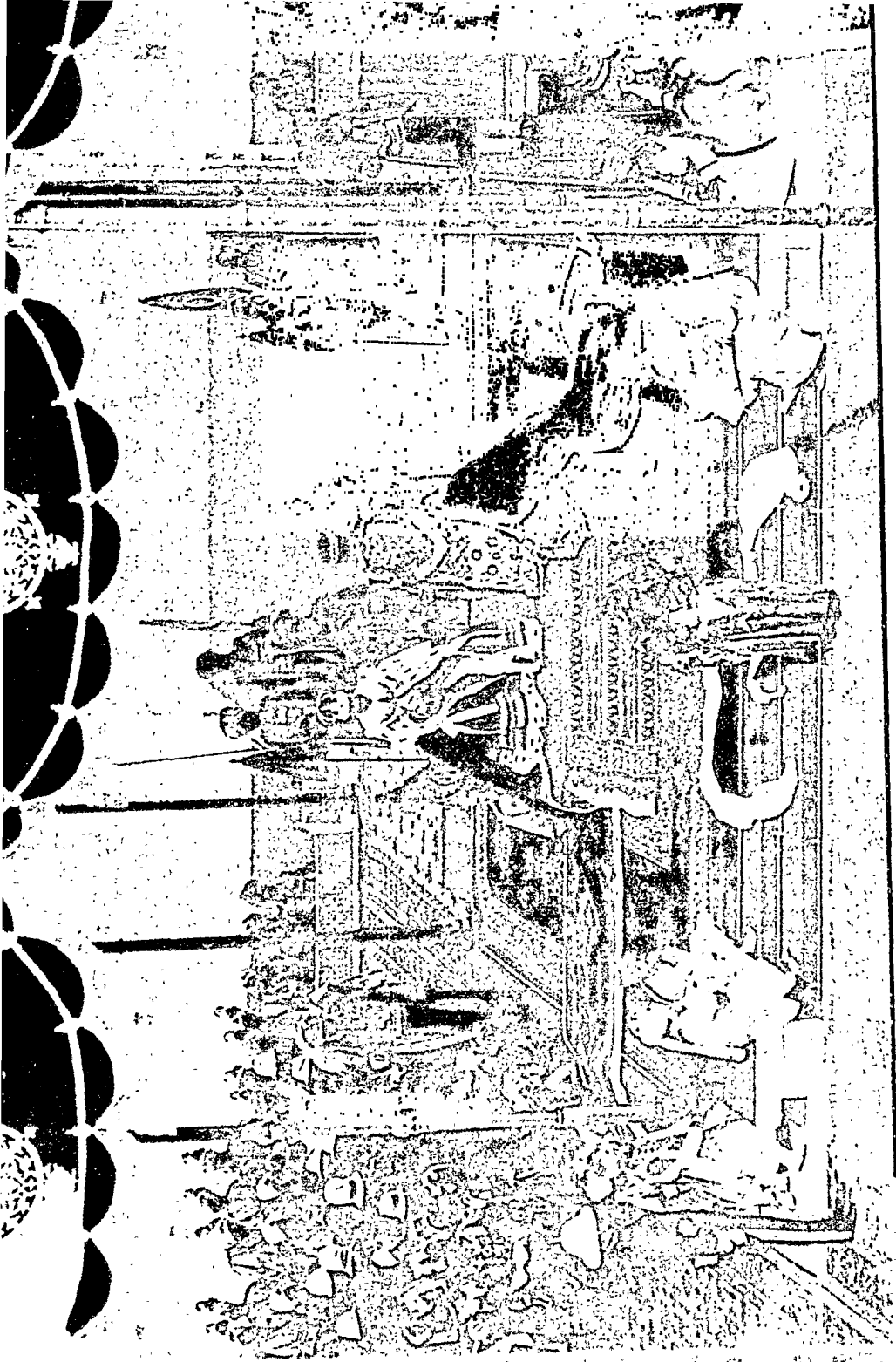
A canvas city was erected on the Bawari Plain, Delhi, for the accommodation of all those assembled to pay homage to the King Emperor and Queen Empress. Wonderful and quite picturesque scenes with almost all the Indian Rulers, Governors and other notables from every nook and corner were there during the Coronation time and everybody was beaming with delight, joy and enthusiasm. Several books have been published about the Coronation Durbar.

The Durbar was held in Delhi because of the fact that Delhi has been the foremost in Indian history

since the earliest period of the Aryan colonisation in India. It was the Capital of successive dynasties, each one of which embellished it with imperishable architectural monuments, until the last of the Moghuls passed into obscurity half a century ago; in the neighbourhood have been fought the most decisive battles in the annals of Hindustan and every foot of the City is historic ground.

In 1877, Lord Lytton held a Durbar announcing the assumption of Queen Victoria of the title of the "Empress of India." On January 1903 Lord Curzon held a Durbar in this place announcing the Coronation of King Emperor Edward VII. In 1911 the site was rendered more memorable and historic by the announcement in person of His Majesty the King Emperor George V, Emperor of India, of his coronation in India and made still more important and impressive by the presence of Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen Empress Mary.

On the 12th December 1911, at the Coronation Durbar, His Majesty announced amongst other matters, the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, the creation of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut-Governorship



CORONATION DURBAR.

popular Press, Delhi.)

for Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and a Chief Commissionership for Assam (which has since been made a Governor's province). The Governors, Lieut-Governors, the Ruling Princes and Officers of State with the privileged guests gathered in the smaller amphitheatre and faced directly the Durbar Shamiana with its Thrones, then the Royal Canopy and golden Thrones on a higher level, thus permitting an uninterrupted view of Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress. Then the Bands, Volunteers and the rank and file of troops and then the populace of Delhi were there.

Their Imperial Majesties took their seats in their golden Thrones after graciously bowing to the right and to the left in response to the renewed applause that rang throughout the place. With earnestness and sympathy His Majesty spoke as follows :—

“ It is with genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here today among you.

This year has been to the Queen Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of an unusual though happy burden of toil. But inspite of time and distance

the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which then learnt to love and we started with bright hopes on our long journey to revisit the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home. In doing so, I have fulfilled the wish, expressed in my message of last July, to announce to you in person my Coronation, celebrated on the 22nd June 1911, in Westminster Abbey when by the Grace of God the Crown of my forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient ceremony. My presence with the Queen Empress, I am also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful people of India and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire.

It is, moreover, my desire that those who could not be present at the solemnity of the Coronation should have the opportunity of taking part in its commemoration at Delhi. It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and to the Queen Empress

to behold the vast Assembly, and in it my Governors and trusty Officials and my great Princes, Representatives of the people and deputations from my military forces of the Dominion.

I shall receive in person with heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

I am deeply impressed with the thought that the spirit of sympathy and affectionate goodwill unites the Princes and people with me on this historic occasion. In token of these sentiments I have decided to commemorate the event of my Coronation by certain marks of my special favour and consideration and these I will later on today cause to be announced by the Governor-General to this Assembly.

Finally, I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of rights and privileges and of my earnest

concern for your welfare, peace and contentment

May the Divine favour of Providence watch over my people and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity.

To all my present feudatories and subjects I tender my loving greetings "

By command of His Majesty, the King Emperor, the Governor-General announced that 50 lakhs rupees will be denoted at once for the promotion of truly popular education and the intention of further increase on a generous scale. For the signal and faithful services, half months' pay of rank to all non-commissioned Officers, men and reservists both of the British and Indian Armies in India, to the equivalent ranks of the Royal Indian Marine and to all permanent and non-combatant establishments as well as, permanent servants of Civil employ whose pay is Rs. 50/-/- or less. Further all loyal Indian Officers, men and reservists of Indian Army shall be eligible for the grant of V. C. for valour.

Rewards for conspicuous public Services and grants of lands free of revenue were bestowed. Prisoners

were liberated. Continued allowance till death or remarriage for widows of the deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit were sanctioned instead of three years as before.

The membership of the Order of British India was increased during the decade by 52 in the first class and 100 in the second class and 15 of the former and 19 of the latter were made forthwith in recognition of the Durbar. Distinctive badges for title holders were inaugurated and pensions for those who have the good report and the ancient learning of India, when titles for same were conferred, as well as several other concessions

There were seven postal deliveries daily then. The arrangements in regard to telegrams, sanitation, electricity, filtered water were done in a very up-to-date manner and everyone enjoyed the facilities. The following stirring words were addressed by His Majesty the King Emperor to his Indian soldiers on the presentation of colours :—

“For many ages the colours of a regiment were its rallying point in battle. Today they remain an emblem of duty, the outward symbol of allegiance to God and

Emperor and a record of past victories. As such I commit these new colours to your keeping. May they recall to the old soldiers gallant deeds of the past and kindle within their younger comrades zeal for fresh achievement and for devoted service to the Crown. Religious freedom is now your birth right. Consecrate these colours as you will recognize in them a sacred trust.

In your hands they are safe. Under their inspiration you will, I know, ever maintain untarnished the proud record of your forefathers.'

His Majesty issued a Royal Proclamation on the 12th December 1911, which was as follows:—

GEORGE R. I.

“Whereas, by Our Royal Proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of July and seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, in the first year of Our Reign, We did publish and declare Our Royal inten-

tion, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of Our Royal Coronation upon the Twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven. And whereas, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, We were enabled to celebrate the said Solemnity upon Thursday, the 22nd June last.

And whereas by Our Royal Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, in the first year of Our Reign, We did declare that it was Our wish and desire Ourselves to make known to all Our loving subjects within Our Indian Dominions that the said Solemnity had so been celebrated, and to call to Our Presence Our Governors, Lieutenant Governors and others of Our Officers, the Princes, Chiefs and Nobles of Native States under Our Protection, and the Representatives of all the Provinces of Our Indian Empire.

Now we do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, make annoucement thereof and ex-

tend to all Our Officers and to all Princes, Chiefs and Peoples, now at Delhi assembled, Our Royal and Imperial greetings, and assure them of the deep affection with which we regard Our Indian Empire, the welfare and prosperity of which are and ever will be our constant concern."

Given at Our Court at Delhi, the twelfth day of December, One thousand nine hundred and eleven, in the second year of Our Reign .

The following is the reply of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor to the address presented to him by the Delhi Municipality on the 13th December, 1911:—

"The Queen Empress and I, thank you most warmly for the kind sentiments of welcome and goodwill to which your address gives expression.

A few months ago We feared lest the occasion of Our visit to India might be marked by a serious scarcity due to a period of unusual drought, causing a grievous calamity to the large majority of my Indian people,

whose prosperity so closely depends upon an abundant rainfall and upon the produce of agriculture. I am thankful that the scarcity has been restricted in extent and that owing to better communications and extension of irrigation, famine today is no longer dreaded as in past generation.

I am glad to know that in other direction, the agricultural position of India has improved. The cultivator has always been patient, laborious and skilful, though his methods have been based upon tradition. Latterly the resources of Science have been brought to bear upon agriculture and have demonstrated in a very short time the great results that can be secured by its application not only in the improvements of the land but in dealing with diseases of live-stock and also with those insect pests which are such formidable enemies of the tiller of the soil.

If the system of co-operation can be introduced and utilised to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country.

We greatly appreciate the successful efforts made to beautify and prepare your city for Our visit.

At the same time, I know how during the past twenty years you have not neglected sanitary reform. Steady progress with your drainage system has had most happy results and the supply of pure water which you have secured has fully justified its heavy cost in the immunity thereby given from cholera and other epidemic diseases.

The unusual freedom from malaria which Delhi has enjoyed this year is, I understand, to be ascribed largely to the clearance and drainage of the Bela by which a jungle swamp has been converted into an extensive park.

I most earnestly trust that these lessons may be more universally understood and utilised to ensure health and greater safety of my Indian subjects. The remedy for protection from those terrible visitation of Plague, Malaria and Cholera must be sought in the action of the people themselves and their leadership in cordial co-

operation with the scientific efforts of the authorities.

Considerable progress has been made by research and by the study of local conditions as to the cause of these scourges, but much remains to be done above all in the education of the masses; teaching them to understand and adopt precautions dictated by elementary hygiene and domestic sanitation for their protection and welfare.

We have looked forward with keen pleasure to the prospects of revisiting your ancient and famous city which your address reminds us has been the scene of events memorable in the history of this country and some of them intimately associated with my house and Throne.

In the future it will be bound to us by yet closer ties.

The traditions of your city invest it with a peculiar charm. The relics of bygone ages that meet the eye on every side, the

splendid places and temples which have resisted the destroying hand of time, all these witness to a great and illustrious past.

In seeking a more central spot for the seat of the Government of India, these traditions and characteristics conducted in no small degree to the decision which I have so recently made that from time forward Delhi shall be the Capital of our Indian Empire.

At the same time, I wish to bear testimony to the care with which the Government of the Punjab, during the fifty years since Delhi was incorporated in that Province, have developed this beautiful city, while doing their utmost to preserve its historic monuments and thus preparing the city of Delhi for its restoration to its former proud position of the Capital of the Indian Empire.

This change will necessitate considerable administrative re-arrangements; but I am assured that the Imperial city may antici-

pate from the Imperial Government a care for its ancient monuments and a solicitude for its material developments by no means less than the Provincial Government. I pray that this Empire, of which Delhi is now the Capital may ever stand for peace and progress, justice and prosperity and that it may add to the traditions of your city still brighter chapters of greatness and glory."

Their Majesties laid the foundation stone of the Imperial Capital at the request of His Excellency the Viceroy. Their Majesties received an address from the Presidency of Madras and since they could not visit that part, His Majesty sent the following reply :—

"Thank you heartily for your loyal and dutiful address of welcome to the Queen Empress and myself on behalf of the people deeply moved by the loyal feelings which have inspired the inhabitants of the oldest province in our Indian dominions, numbering over forty million people, to unite in giving so cordial a demonstration of their attachment to our Throne and Persons.

The great volume containing signatures of representatives of all the different races, castes and creeds of Southern India will ever be treasured by us as precious testimony of your loving welcome.

We appreciate highly the terms in which you have referred to the occasion of our present visit to India and your affectionate remembrance of our stay in Madras in 1906. We have not forgotten the hearty greetings which was then extended to us, and it is a source of deep regret that the limited time available has not permitted us to accede to your wishes and to include a visit to your famous city. I have heard with profound gratification your kindly allusions to the sympathetic interest which the great Queen Victoria and my beloved father and mother displayed in the prosperity of their Indian Empire. I need not assure you that I share those feelings and that the welfare and prosperity of my Indian subjects will ever be object of my earnest solicitude."

His Majesty the King Emperor left Delhi on 16th December from the Selimgarh Station on his way to Nepal and a few minutes later, the Queen Empress left for Agra, a thunder of guns announced the departures of Their Majesties. When His Majesty the King Emperor visited India as Prince of Wales in 1905, the invitation of the Nepalese Ruler could not be fulfilled owing to want of time. Since then the Nepal Ruler, His Highness the Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsber Jung Rana Bahadur visited England where he received splendid hospitality. The Nepal Highness had requested Their Majesties that the visit to his territory should be made when they next came to India. In spite of the fact that His Highness the Maharaja died on 11th December, it was insisted by Nepal that His Majesty should make this tour. All power and authority really centre in Nepal with the Prime Minister, and Nepal is a trusted ally of Great Britain. Nepal is the home of Gurkhas who form a fine element in the Indian Army. In the heart of jungles at Nepal, a shooting box, just like an Eng-

lish country seat with all modern conveniences, was arranged by the Nepal State. On 18th December His Majesty the King Emperor arrived at Bhika Thori where he was met by Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsheer Jung Rana and they motored to Sukhibho Camp. His Majesty the King Emperor bagged 21 tigers, 10 rhinoceros and 2 bears. This surpassed even the bag of King Edward VII when he visited Nepal as Prince of Wales.

Her Majesty the Queen Empress after visiting the Taj Mahal in Agra and the tomb of Akbar at Sikandra, motored to Fatehpur Sikri.

Jaipur was the next place of Her Majesty's visit, where a grand reception was accorded. The Queen Empress then went to Ajmer where she visited Pushkar Lake and the Mayo College, and took tea in the pavilion built by Jehangir overlooking the Anna Sagar Lake. Afterwards Bundi and Kotah were visited by Her Majesty who was given a great reception. It was at Bankipore that Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress rejoined one another and their special train took them to Calcutta.

Calcutta rose splendidly to this august occasion

by according a most superb welcome to Their Imperial Majesties and a description is given in one of the speeches of His Majesty. Several addresses were presented and suitable replies were given by both His Majesty and Her Majesty. Great Calcutta felt proud of the happy presence of the august Emperor and serene Empress.

His Majesty the King Emperor replied to the address given by the Bengal Legislative Council as follows :—

“The Queen Empress and I are deeply moved by the words of your address and they are no empty words. They have been amply and visibly proved by the enthusiastic reception accorded to us on our arrival here and no less by the affectionate demonstrations with which we have been greeted everywhere and by all classes in Calcutta and its surrounding neighbourhood. For the remainder of our lives we shall remember with feelings of pride and emotion the stirring experience of these past eight days. We shall recall the warm-hearted greetings extended to us on our arrival in

your capital and the sight of those patient and sympathetic multitudes which have assembled from all parts of the Province to testify their loyalty and devotion to my Throne and person. And I am gratified by the assurances given in your address that these outward proofs of allegiance and affection reflect the general sentiments of your fellow subjects throughout the length and breadth of North-Eastern India.

Nor shall we forget the scenes and brilliant displays which have been so successfully organised and carried out to celebrate our visit.

The People of Bengal offer us a farewell gift, their 'overflowing love and gratitude'. Rest assured that the Queen Empress and I could ask for nothing more precious to us and to our children, we take it back to them to be cherished by them as a priceless heir-loom. Our hearts are too full to express adequately the gratitude for all you have done to welcome us and to make us at home amongst you.

In bidding you farewell the Empress and I fervently pray that all my subjects in Bengal of whatever race and creed, united by the ties of sympathy and brotherly love, may under Divine guidance ever strive towards the advancement of their common happiness, contentment and general well-being."



His Majesty the King Emperor and Queen Empress concluded their visit on 10th January 1912. From Calcutta they entrained for Bombay halting at Nagpur. In Bombay they passed through cheering crowds to the Apollo Bunder. They received an address from the Legislative Council to which His Majesty the King Emperor delivered a message of loving farewell and concluded with the fervent hope :—

“May the Almighty ever assist me and my successors in the earnest endeavour to promote India’s welfare to secure to India the blessings of prosperity and peace.”

The return voyage commenced on 17th January 1912. Their Majesties halted at Port Soudan. Two days’ stay was made at Malta as also a similar two days’ stop at Gibraltar. On the 5th February they landed at Portsmouth. A Thanks-giving service was held at St. Pauls’ Cathedral, London on the 6th February 1912 on the safe arrival of Their Majesties back from their Eastern Voyage. It is worth

mentioning here that the following message is the first and only one of its kind from the Indian Nation to the British :—

“The Princes and People of India desire to take this opportunity afforded by the conclusion of the Royal visit to convey to the great English Nation an expression of their cordial goodwill and fellowship, also an assurance of their warm attachment to the world-wide empire of which they form a part and with which their destinies are now indissolubly linked. Their Imperial Majesties’ visit to India so happily conceived and so successfully completed has produced a profound and ineffaceable impression throughout the country. Their Imperial Majesties by their gracious demeanour, their unfailing sympathy and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes have drawn closer the bonds that unite England and India and have deepened and intensified the traditional feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of the Sovereign which has always characterised

the Indian people. Conscious of the many blessings which India has derived from her connection with England the Princes and people rejoiced to tender in person their loyal and loving homage to their Imperial Majesties. They are confident that this historic event marks the beginning of a new era ensuring greater happiness, prosperity and progress to the people of India under the aegis of the Crown."



Their Majesties reached London on 6th February, 1912 after a safe and sound voyage.

During the war the King Emperor devoted himself into the country's cause and visited Headquarters in France and inspected the fleet on active service. In India, India's sons gave all that they could do to help Britain and her allies. This fact was graciously acknowledged not only by the Parliament but also by His Majesty as well.

The Treaty of Versailles concluded this terrible war and a plan for starting the League of Nations by which it was hoped to make future wars impossible and peace to be retained throughout was made. Subsequently the League of Nations was formed to create and establish collective world peace and is still working for the benefit of the member nations by doing good and by settling knotty problems that arise now and then. India is also a member of this League.

In 1919 the Montague-Chelmsford joint report was passed. In 1921 the Chamber of the Princes was inaugurated,

In November of the same year the Prince of Wales visited India and a grand reception was accorded to His Royal Highness.

An extract of Lord Reading's address to both Houses of Imperial Legislature in respect of the Representatives of India who represented the interests of Indians outside India is worthy of mention since it denotes the advancement achieved under the British flag:—

“ I have read with great pleasure the reports of the reception of the Maharao of Cutch and Mr. Sastri. It is beyond doubt that they have raised the status of India in the councils of the British Empire. They have contributed to the appreciation of the intellectual capacity, the graceful courtesy and the sensitive responsiveness of Indians and have made a deep impression upon all with whom they have come into contact in England and elsewhere.”

On June 5th, 1920 the title of Duke of York was conferred on Prince Albert, Their Majesties' second son, who married Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon on April 26th, 1923 at Westminster Abbey. The unceasing work in the cause of social welfare have made the Duke and Duchess of York very much beloved by the Nation.

They have two daughters.

His Majesty the King Emperor opened the first Parliament of North Ireland in Belfast on 22nd June, 1921.

Burma was constituted a separate Province in 1923. The Wembley Exhibition was opened by His Majesty the King Emperor on 23rd April, 1924.

The Prince of Wales toured in Africa in 1925. On the 1st January, 1932 Princess Mary, the Countess of Harewood was given the title of "Princess Royal." The King Emperor opened the Naval conference on 20th January, 1930.

Gloom prevailed throughout the Empire when it was known that His Majesty was dangerously ill in November 1928. From January 1929 there has been recovery and by March the same year there

has been steady progress towards normal activities.

“More things are wrought by prayer than this
world dreams of”

“Wherefore let thy voice rise like a fountain day
and night”

The prayer, from the bottom of the heart from many loyal and faithful and dutiful subjects added to the medical skill of the eminent doctors, found favour and the King Emperor was restored. The King Emperor made his first public appearance after the illness on 3rd June, 1931 at Derby.

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and Prince George went to South America where they opened the British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Aires on 14th March, 1931. The inauguration ceremony of the new capital of India in New Delhi was performed on 26th March, 1931 when the Dominion columns were unveiled and representatives from the various Dominions were also present.

On the 29th November, 1934 the Royal Wedding of the Duke of York with Princess Marina was performed amid the rejoicings of the Nation.

Remarkable has been the growth of the resources and capacity of India from the time it has been brought under the direct supremacy of Queen Empress Queen Victoria. Committees, Commissions and Conferences have been set up when any important question has arisen and personnel for the same has been selected whose opinions have considerable weight because of their experience and mastery of the subject and of their sympathetic considerations and impartial decisions. The tact, the courteous and polite manner with which things are handled, matters wisely examined and decisions arrived at, go to show how wonderful the system is and how it redounds to the credit of the British nation.

Commerce and industry have been opened up, health has been improved, public order established. Though there is still more to be done, real progress has been and is being made. Learning and science have progressed marvellously. Education has given Indians better opportunities of using their facilities and it is now open to every boy and girl who has brains enough to use his or her chances.

Wonderful scientific inventions have greatly increased man's control over matter. A Californian

Doctor has made daring experiment to bring the dead back to life by artificial respiration, massage and oxygen. The Telegraph and Radio enable men to flash messages from one end of the world to the other. People can talk and hold conversations from India to England, America and elsewhere by Telephone. Radios have been set up in almost all important cities and centres and even by individuals to know what is happening and to enjoy music.

Aeroplanes are available for quick transport in important places of India, and it is found people take a fancy to this means of transport. Fast train services have been introduced wherever possible and accidents and collisions are rare. Quick steam ships' services have been introduced.

India is becoming more and more air-minded. There will be no want of enterprise as India is a land of vast distances. Much useful work is being done by Aeroplanes. Now-a-days unexplored territories have been recently reconnoitred by air for example in Aden.

It is interesting to note that for the first time an elephant has flown in an aeroplane. The elephant

during the last Great war and these are kept for any contingencies. The Defence of India by Sea is also well-planned and thoroughly organised. The Indian shores are properly guarded and piracy has been completely suppressed. The efficiency of the Police system in India is splendid. Mounted Police are kept for emergencies. Further there is another section of the Police, known as the Criminal Investigation Branch who are employed to detect subtle crimes. There are several Universities in India and the growth of Education has been rapid. The impetus that has been given by England in special training facilities for Forestry, Agricultural and Military Education and Marine courses and others is really praise-worthy.

The Purdah system is slowly dying out and is sure to fade away ere long. Reclamation of certain hereditary criminal tribes has been done with success. The reformation of juvenile offenders has not been lacking. The advanced art of Town Planning and sanitary science has been introduced in India. New Delhi, the capital of India, has been very well planned and is up-to-date, this being the seat of the representative of His Majesty in India.

Parks, gardens and libraries, have been opened

up everywhere. Electric light, filtered water supply and regular sewage systems have been extensively introduced.

Game laws are being enacted for the preservation of wild animals.

“In the territories for which they are responsible, His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom regard themselves as trustees for the protection of Nature not only in the interests of their present inhabitants but in those of the world at large and of future generations. The wonderful fauna and flora with which Nature has endowed the world have already suffered great losses”, so said Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Premier of Great Britain. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, on one occasion said :—

“Do not stand aside and leave it to others, for the opportunities are at your threshold, in every town or village wherever you may happen to live.”

Innumerable have been the advantages that have been derived for India, since the advent of the British rule. How wonderful has been the system

and the material progress that has been achieved, can only be realized on a comparative study of historical facts and figures. The heart-felt appreciation and admiration coupled with sincere gratitude will surely be in the minds of all right-minded citizens towards the benign British rule.

During the last year 500 selected Indian art exhibits have been placed in the Indian Society Exhibition of modern Indian art which the Duchess of York opened in the new Burlington galleries. This is the first occasion on which the British Public have been presented with a representative collection of present day art from every centre in India.

The Indian Science Congress founded in 1914 is today regarded as the centre for all the discussions of scientific work. Mount Everest Expeditions, Polar Exploration, Antarctic Expedition have been conducted in recent years. The Sukkur Barrage, in Sind constructed at heavy cost has given immense benefit and advantage to a vast portion of territory.

Likewise the Mettur Dam in South India, has been of great benefit.

The Indian Road Congress of 1934, the Japanese

trade Pact and the Indo British Trade Pact 1935, have all been of real benefit to India. More and more Indian cotton has been consumed outside the country, especially by Lancashire. Protection to indigenous industries has been given in plenty and ample scope has been foreshadowed for the revival of cottage industries and the uplift of rural life.

In 1928 the Royal Commission on Indian affairs was appointed under the able guidance and presidency of Sir John Simon for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the Indian Government and to report to what extent it was desirable to establish the principle of Responsible Government. After the Simon Commission report, the first Round Table Conference met in 1930 when the principle of Federation was accepted.

Afterwards the second and Third Round Table Conferences were held in 1931 and 1932 resulting in the issue of White paper on India, succeeded by the Joint Parliamentary reports and Instrument of Instructions.

The present unitary system of Government is to be converted into a Federation of British Indian Provinces embracing the Indian States. The great-

est advance is that the Provinces will have an autonomy of their own with a definite and large sphere of action.

The inauguration of the Reserve Bank is the initial step towards the Federation. The King Emperor will issue a Proclamation on the advice of Parliament inaugurating the Federation.

His Majesty the King Emperor acts on the advice of the Secretary of State who is assisted by the Council of British and Indian advisers, who are responsible to Parliament. The Governor-General with his Executive Council in India is mainly responsible for the administration and is in direct touch with the Secretary of State. The Governor General is the representative of His Majesty the King Emperor in India.

Her Majesty the Queen Empress paid a two-hour visit to the Textile section of the British Industries Fair on 21st February 1935. Her biggest purchase was a hundred guineas worth of Amritsar red and blue carpet from the Government of India's stand for Buckingham Palace.

The British Broad-Casting Company announces that on Monday the 6th May, 1935 there will be a special programme celebrating the 25th year of Their Majesties reign and His Majesty the King Emperor will speak.

The official programme for the Silver Jubilee as stated by London papers is as follows:—

Official Programme :—

The full Jubilee programme of both Court and Public functions is as follows :—

Monday, May 6.—At 11-30 a.m., the King and Queen, with members of the Royal Family, will be present at a Thanks giving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral. They will drive from Buckingham Palace by way of :—

Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, Trafalgar Square (North side), Duncannon-Street, Strand, Fleet Street and Ludgate-Hill.

The return to Buckingham Palace will be by way of Cannon Street, Queen Victoria Street, the Embankment, Northumberland Avenue, Admiralty Arch, and the Mall.

In the evening the King broadcasts a message to the Empire, Boy Scouts chain bonfires throughout the country.

Illuminations and flood-lights of many public buildings in London including Buckingham Palace, St. James's Palace, Big Ben, County Hall, the Westminster Abbey.

Wednesday, May 8.—At 11-30 a.m. the King receives representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Empire at St. James's Palace.

Thursday, May 9.—Their Majesties drive to Westminster Hall at 11-30 a.m. to receive addresses from both Houses of Parliament. State dinner at Buckingham Palace.

Saturday, May 11.—The Prince of Wales represents the King at a ceremony at Cardiff, while the Duke of York and the

Duke of Gloucester will similarly represent His Majesty at Edinburgh and Belfast.

Sunday, May 12.—Thanks-giving services in churches, as directed by Order in Council.

Tuesday, May 14.—Ball at Buckingham Palace.

Wednesday, May 22.—The King and Queen attend reception and ball at the Guildhall as guests of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London.

Friday, May 31.—A Levee at St. James's Palace.

Thursday June, 13.—Ball at Buckingham Palace.

Saturday, July 6.—The King reviews units of the Royal Air Force at Mildenhall and Duxford.

Tuesday, & Wednesday, July 9 & 10.—Investitures at Buckingham Palace for those whose names appear in the Birth-day Honours List and in any Jubilee List which may be issued.

Saturday, July 13.—The King holds a review at Aldershot.

Tuesday, July 16.—The King reviews the Fleet at Spithead.

Saturday, July, 20 -- The King holds an inspection of Police in Hyde Park.

Thursday, July 25.—Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.

It is requested that no applications be made to attend the State dinners, balls and garden party. No application for invitations to the Thanksgiving Service at St Paul's Cathedral can be entertained.

Unique Event at Guildhall.

The reception and ball at the Guildhall on May 22nd has been arranged in preference to a luncheon or banquet, so that a larger and more representative gathering, including representatives of the Dominions, might be made possible.

The ball will be a unique occasion, for not once in the past 100 years has the Sovereign attended such a function at the Guildhall.

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1887) a reception and ball was held at the Guildhall and again, in 1897, in honour of the

Queen's Diamond Jubilee and on neither occasion did Her Majesty attend in person.

The festivities arranged for the coronation of Edward VII. and King George provided not for a ball, but for a luncheon at the Guildhall. Arrangements for the Police forces desiring to send contingents will probably be allowed to do so but in any case the main body of Police on parade will consist of the Metropolitan and City of London Police forces and members of the Special Constabulary.

Regarding local celebrations, the Home Office announcement, states that "the Secretary of State while feeling that local authorities will generally be the best judges of what is suitable, suggests that something in the nature of a fete, with street decorations and illuminations, might be included in the programmes and that an entertainment for children should be a feature of the celebrations.



Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India

To show the esteem, regard and veneration to their Person and Crown of Their Majesties and to commemorate the happy, auspicious and memorable occasion of Their Majesties 'Silver Jubilee', a Fund was inaugurated under the name of "Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund, India."

In accordance with the wishes of the King Emperor, the celebrations on this occasion are to be as simple as possible and confined to every locality, and it has been decided that the contributions to the Fund, will be distributed to the following Institutions :—

1. The Indian Red Cross Society.
2. St. John Ambulance (Indian Council).
3. The Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
4. The Indian Soldier's Benevolent Fund.

Several Committees have been formed in various big centres and Indian States, have also followed

suit to achieve this noble purpose. It is expected that in connection with the fund, their loyalty and devotion will be fully shown by all right-minded citizens and it is earnestly trusted that India will not be lacking in its response on this august occasion. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Patron and President of the Fund, have devoted their time and zeal towards this cause as it bespeaks of their benevolent acts and kind hearts.

Silversmiths have proposed to commemorate this happy occasion by having a special hall mark on all silver that is fashioned in 1935 in England.

In connection herewith extracts of Their Excellencies appeals are instructive and hence quoted:—

Extracts from His Excellency's appeal:—

“As all India is aware, the 25th Anniversary of His Majesty the King Emperor's accession to the Throne which falls on Monday the 6th May, 1935, is to be celebrated by special rejoicings throughout the Empire.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the proposal that in commemo-

ration of so auspicious an occasion a fund would be raised in India, for charitable purposes and that it should be devoted to the Indian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance (Indian Council), the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and the Indian Soldier's Benevolent Fund. It will be noticed that the four institutions specially selected are of an All-India character and are well-known to all classes in the country as a constant source of relief to cases of suffering and want, and that any monies which may be received, excepting sums actually expended on organisation, will in accordance with Their Majesties' express desire, be expended on relieving distresses and suffering in this country.

I feel that I am on safe grounds in entrusting the general execution and organisation of such an appeal to India, to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who has intimated her willingness to undertake this important responsibility as President of the Fund, and who will presently issue her own general appeal to the Princes and People of India

asking them to assist her in every possible way to make this undertaking a success worthy of the occasion."

"After Their Majesties have been informed of the result, arrangements will be made to return to the Provinces, and various Administrations substantial proportions of the sums they have raised, for expenditure within their boundaries on the objects already named."

"It has been announced by a Communique to the Press that the 6th May, 1935 will be a public holiday throughout the British India."

Extracts from Her Excellency's appeal : —

" I have accepted the responsibility of organising the general arrangements in connection with this Fund, and if my efforts are to be successful, I feel that I must beg for the warm support of all classes in the country, with a special appeal to the women of India to assist me in the task I have undertaken, and I do this with the greater

readiness for the reason that the monies collected will be devoted to the relief of the poor and needy and the women and children in hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country.

The splendid work done by the institutions to which Their Majesties desire that the collections should be devoted is well known throughout India, and has proved of the greatest material benefit to all classes in the country but it is essential that very much larger sums should be raised for these institutions than has hitherto been possible if we are to keep pace with their steadily increasing development and expenditure."

The Indian Red Cross Society is still in its infancy.

After the Great war, in 1920 by Act XV of 1920 it came into existence by an Act of Indian legislature.

The income derived is from the invested balance of "Our Day" Fund raised in 1917 and from sub-

scriptions and donations. A sum of Rs. 5,000/- was contributed by this Central Society for relief in the Bihar Earthquake.

There is a dire necessity for a provision of a Disaster Relief Fund at the disposal of this organised Institution.

The St. John Ambulance (Indian Council) Constituted in 1920.

This Association has been carrying on solid work for over a quarter of a century in India.

First aid, medical aid, skilled nursing, and imparting of elementary knowledge with regard to the treatment of injuries and the nursery of the sick in their homes are the objects and they are carried on to the greatest advantage possible. In the several ambulance centres, classes in first aid, home nursing, Hygiene and mother-craft (a new subject introduced recently for girls) are held yearly. At Melas, public processions, festivals, football, and cricket matches etc. in fact wherever large crowds are certain, there, the use of this Society is felt and almost always sought.

The Countess of Dufferin's Fund,

Or "The National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India" was founded in 1885 by the Countess of Dufferin, the wife of the then Viceroy. This Society celebrated its Golden Jubilee a few days ago under the presidency of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon when Her Excellency read the messages of Her Majesty The Queen Empress and of Lady Dufferin which are quoted hereunder to show the usefulness and the necessity of this Institution, which gives innumerable assistance and many benefits.

Her Majesty Queen Empress' message :—

"I have learned with great pleasure that Your Excellency will preside at the Jubilee meetings of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, of which I am the Patroness. I would wish to take this opportunity of asking you to express to those present at this auspicious meeting my continued keen interest in all that affects the welfare and happiness of the Fund and to convey to one and all my warm thanks for their loyal and ever-ready support of the great

movement which for 50 years has rendered invaluable help to the women of India.

“ May all success attend the labours of the Fund in the future as in the past ”

Lady Dufferin's message.

“ Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has kindly given me this opportunity of addressing a few words to the Central Council in the Jubilee year of that which is still known as the Dufferin Fund”.

“ The National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, was founded in 1886 and as I look back to the initial difficulties which the Association had to face I now realize more clearly than I have hitherto done that, except for the general financial aid supplied, the actual success of the movement is due to the unexpected way in which the Indian women came forward to take up medicine as a profession. From that time the supply of students have never failed, though it must have

required remarkable courage and determination in those young women who elected to leave their home and the sunny climate of their own land to study in the more gloomy atmosphere of English, Scotch, and Irish Medical schools and finally to take English qualifications and a place on the English Medical Register.

The pioneer women had their reward when in 1913, the Government established a Women's Medical Service for 25 fully qualified women Doctors, a number which has now increased to 50. Thus has their achievement crowned and I think they may further claim the Lady Hardinge College as a result of their professional zeal and success.

At this College Indian women students can now qualify and it is greatly to their advantage that they do so in their own country, though I trust that the system which has been so successful these last 50 years will continue to be followed to a certain extent. Indian women students

can now qualify in India, but that they should spend some time in Great Britain so as to acquaint themselves with the methods, the equipment, the discipline of our older established hospitals is, I am sure, very desirable for them. I must also have a fervent hope that fully qualified Indian and English women Doctors, working in sisterly and professional friendship will for many a long year share the great work which remains to be accomplished. Fifty years is, after all but a beginning of that which this National Association set out to do, namely to supply every woman in India, with all that medical skill can do for her health and for that of her children.

As President of the United Kingdom branch of the Dufferin Fund, I retain a link with the work of the Association which I greatly value and with all my heart I wish it God-speed."

The Indian Soldier's Benevolent Fund.

This has been constituted by the Governor-General-in-Council in 1927.

To alleviate cases of special hardship among Indian ex-combatants and non-combatants of the Army in India and dependants of the same categories including dependants of the deceased Indian Personnel of the Army in India who, by reason of the fact that the distress cannot be attributed to Field or Foreign Service, are ineligible for assistance from any other sources.





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WINDSOR CASTLE.

ENGRAVED BY
J. P. FINE ART WORKS.



Windsor Castle.

The Round Tower of the ancient Norman keep is the most prominent building in the Castle.

To the east of it lie the State apartments, public and private.

There is a grand view of the Thames Valley from the terrace in the North. The town and the great Park lie to South. St. George's Chapel and the Car-few Tower are in the West.

This is the most picturesque castle, in all England and is the summer home of the Royal family. It attracts many tourists and they are allowed to enter and see it at all times of the year though with certain reservations when the Royal family is there.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

God save our Gracious King,
Long live our Noble King,
God save the King !

Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us,
God save the King !

Thy choicest gifts in store
On him be pleased to pour,
Long may he reign !

May he defend our Laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing, with heart and voice,
God save the King !

